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The People's Press

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY MALLORY AND THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a long letter from Richmond addressed to the Tallahasse "Floridian," in defence of the Secretary of the Navy. The writer states that his facts are obtained from one of the officers in the Navy Department, and vouches for their correctness. After referring to the fact that the South when she seceded from the North, had neither ships, ship builders, navy yards nor material with which to begin to build ships, and stating that Secretary Mallory had as early as May, 1862, sent an agent to Europe to purchase or have ships built, whose efforts, until very recently, have been fruitless, he proceeds to enumerate what the Navy Department have done. He first refers to the building of the Merrimac and her unlooked for destruction, and then proceeds thus:

At the time of the evacuation of the Norfolk Navy Yard there was another fine vessel under way, which was brought to this city, and would have been completed there in a very short time, as a help mate to the Merrimac. She is now known as the "Richmond," and will soon be ready for service. The material for several others of like model, were in an advanced state of preparation, and would have been completed by the middle of the ensuing spring. In another quarter of the Confederacy the "Sumter" was purchased and altered to cruise against the commerce of the enemy.

The "McRae" was purchased and altered for the same purpose, but, unable to run the blockade, was used in defending New Orleans, and lost in the desperate engagement of the 25th of April last.

The "Jackson," purchased and altered for service on the Mississippi river.

The "Carondelet," and "Brewille," fine wooden steamers, built, and the "Pamlico" purchased for service on the lakes.

The "Livingston," "Pontchartrain" and "Manassas" built for river defences.

The "Gen. Polk," "Red Rover" and two floating docks, purchased and altered to carry heavy batteries for service on the Mississippi river.

The "Savannah," "Huntress" and "Lady Davis," purchased from the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and the "Resolute" and "Sampson," from private parties, for the defence of the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

Also five small gunboats, constructed at Savannah and Charleston, armed and equipped, and are now in service.

Purchased from the State of North Carolina, five small steamers, and armed them for the defence of the islands and coast of that State, some of which were destroyed in the Naval engagemens with a vastly superior force, at Roanoke Island.

The steamer, "St. Nicholas," captured by Commodore Hollins, was altered and equipped for service on the Rappahannock river, and destroyed upon the evacuation of Fredericksburg.

Contracted with parties over a year ago, in North Carolina, for the construction of five steam gunboats in the rivers of that State, which were progressing finely when invasion by the enemy necessitated their destruction to prevent them from falling into their hands.

The "Patrick Henry" and "Jamestown" were transferred by the State of Virginia, and at once altered and equipped for service on James river.

Contracts were made for the building gunboats in Florida, which were launched but never completed, and were destroyed upon the withdrawal of our troops from that State, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

These gunboats were contracted for at Columbus, Ga., one of which is completed and ready for service, and the other two nearly completed.

Three large gunboats have been contracted for at Savannah, Ga., two of which are approaching completion, and have been delayed by military operations at that place.

"Manassas" was purchased from the parties who had completed and put her in service. She destroyed the engagement at New Orleans, after sinking one of the enemy's gunboats. The Louisiana was built by contract at New Orleans, and was unfinished at the time of the attack upon that city, but was nevertheless taken into action, and after the surrender at Fort Jackson, was destroyed to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. She was gallantly fought and her commanding officer fell in the action. Her machinery was not completed at the time she went into action, and had a corps of mechanics at work in her engines.

The "Mississippi," which was the favorite undertaking of the Department, was built after the plan of Mr. Nelson Tift, a wealthy planter of Georgia, who, with his brother, Mr. A. S. Tift, of Florida, and a refugee from Key West, acted as the agents of the Department in superintending her construction, without any compensation for the plan of the vessel or their services. An experienced naval constructor and an engineer of the Navy were associated with them in the work. She was nearly three hundred feet in length by sixty feet in width, her wooden walls ten feet thick, clad with the heaviest iron plating, and was to carry a battery not excelled for destructive power by any vessel in the world. She was arrayed for three propellers and three distinct engines, with an aggregate of fifteen hundred horse power. She was commenced about the middle of September last. Contracts were made immediately for the timber necessary to construct her. The machinery and iron for plating her sides, and every stick of timber had to be procured from the forests of Louisiana, there being no ship timber or navy yard at that point. The wood work of this extraordinary vessel was finished, the machinery nearly completed, one propeller was made and the other ready to be placed in their proper positions. Her completion would have been effected in four or five weeks if Fort Jackson had not fallen, an event as unlooked for by the Department as it was unexpected by the Government and country, as Gen. Lovell had given repeated assurances that our defences below New Orleans were amply sufficient to resist any attack that the enemy could make. This vessel, which would have been the pride of the nation, with the assistance of the Arkansas and Louisiana, such was her peculiar construction, magnitude and appointments—would have been able, under the direction of a skilful commander, to clear the waters of the Mississippi of the entire Yankee fleet. This was the great object contemplated by the Department in having them constructed.

If the enemy had been kept back a few weeks longer by the other arm of the military service, as was expected and counted upon with confidence by all, the naval arm of the Confederacy could have been felt in that quarter, at least, with pride and satisfaction to the whole country. But the fates of war had decreed it differently, and the glorious anticipations of the Secretary of the Navy, so justly founded, blasted just on the eve of their brilliant realization. Many of his friends in Richmond know with what poignant grief he received the sad announcement of the unexpected misfortune.

In addition to the foregoing, preparations were being made, under the direction and supervision of the distinguished Commander Maury, for the construction of one hundred gunboats in the waters of Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina. A considerable number of these were commenced in the York, Rappahannock and Pamunkey rivers, and a large number of men were engaged in cutting and preparing timber for them. Those in process of construction, with a vast quantity of timber just selected from the forests of the surrounding country, were destroyed likewise in the evacuation of the Peninsula and Norfolk by the Confederate armies.

In addition to all this, the country will be surprised to learn that the Department has now under way ten large gunboats at points which, for obvious reasons, I am not permitted to make public nor to speak of their dimensions.

GOLD LETTER FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 20th ult., has the following letter:

COLUMBUS, Aug. 24, 1862.

EDS. COM.: I very frequently buy your paper of a newsboy, and read it, because I look upon it as the exponent of the sentiments of a large class of people in Southern Ohio and I have many times been on the eve of dropping you a line for the purpose of correcting an impression you seem to be laboring under, which you take great pleasure in setting forth in your columns almost daily, viz: that the people of Southern Ohio are in favor of the rebellion.

You are no doubt sincere in the belief that the North will be subjugated. That the rebellion will be crushed, and Abolitionism reign supreme from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Allow me to say that in this you are woefully mistaken. A final and eternal separation has taken place between the two sections. Do what you may, you can never get us back. You may spill enough blood to float the vast navies of the earth; you may spend enough treasure to build a thousand temples, like unto Solomon's, of solid gold; and yet the Cotton States will and shall be free.

Out of these noble States will be raised an empire of gentlemen such as the world never witnessed. There exists in this section all the elements of greatness, power, wealth and intelligence. And all that is necessary to develop these qualities is a separation from a people not possessed with even the gifts of acquiring such qualifications. You have, it is true, a large population; but it is made up of the scum of all nations, blessed by nature with not even the inclination to become great.

But I am giving greater length to this note than I designed when I started out, my object being simply to enter my protest against the use of such language, as it is calculated to mislead a great many who really would be glad to be advised of the truth; but, for the sake of appearing loyal, but few Northern papers are disposed to be candid.

As you may think this strong language for a loyal man, you may, if you wish, say I am a

REBEL.

COL. JOHN H. MORGAN.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes from Chattanooga the following sketch of Col. Jack Morgan:

Col. Jack is precisely six feet in stature, his limbs are faultlessly symmetrical, and his action is the very poetry of motion. His hair is auburn, his eyes blue, his forehead high and broad, his face wears the florid flush of hale health, and is radiant with the light of thought. In repose he is gentle as a lamb; aroused, fierce as a tiger. He is in peace an Alfred, in war an Alexander. His hands and feet are small, and in his locomotion there is a remarkable elasticity and grace. His brow is of an eminently mental mould; decision flashes from his eye, and his lip indicates a firmness beyond the reach of embarrassment. His address captivates everybody.—"the girls all love him, and the boys all swear by him." He is, in the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the term, a gentleman, a scholar, a soldier, and a Morgan. Wary, intrepid, circumspect and bold, he is endowed with the rare capacity of self-possession in the very jaws of peril—he can think and deliberately decide what it will be best to do, however great the danger. His perceptive faculties are pre-eminently fine. Intuitively he comprehends in a twinkling all manner of riddles, whether they come in the form of a "weak invention of the enemy," or in the more questionable shape of better laid schemes of masterly strategy. His predominating characteristic is quickness. His apprehension is quick, his decision quick, and his action quick. His sagacity is equalled only by his perspicacity in argument. His reply is as sudden as the lightning's flash, and wherever the bolt of his sarcasm falls the britle splinters fly. In his mental, moral and physical organism there is a harmony which conspires to force him into the path he has found.

"His limbs are cast in manly mould,
For hardy sports or contest bold;"

and

"His ready speech flows fair and free,
In phrase of pertinet courtesy."

In the purity of his sentiments, the elevation of his principles, the daring of his spirit, and the manly complexion of his person, he is emphatically the Chevalier Bayard of the Nineteenth century. Of one bright, noble quality he is the fortunate possessor, which shines conspicuously—looms up over all his other brilliant gifts. I allude to the holy awe with which he reviews the character and feelings of that connecting link between good men and angels, commonly called, women. When he captured that train of cars between Nashville and Louisville, with about a dozen women and four Yankee officers aboard, one of the women, who was the wife of one of the captured officers, rushed up to him and exclaimed, "O Capt. Morgan, I implore you, don't, for Heaven's sake, hurt my poor little husband." "Madam," replied the Colonel, "I am a Southern soldier, the proper definition of which is 'an honorable gentleman.' The soldiers of our army, madam, are not fighting for plunder, and we therefore respect private property. We are not capable of poltroonery, and we therefore invariably treat with the profoundest respect the sex. There is a locomotive and train of cars, madam, they are valuable to your Government, and would be still more so to mine. I cannot consent, however, that your self and the ladies who are with you, shall be turned into this forest without protection. Take it madam, and with it take your poor little husband and go home." What upon the astonished and delighted families Yankee grasped his hand in an upturn of ecstacy, and rained upon it a flood of grateful kisses and tears.

That feature in his character which is seen first, and remains to the last, is the air in his unaffected modesty. It sheds a soft and sweet fragrance around and over his whole character. Whenever you praise any deed of his daring his response is: "Ah, sir, it was the boys did that—the boys, my brave boys." Wherever he is he is always the object of attraction—the observed of all observers. Yet he never seems to be aware of it. Old men stare at him, and all the young ones shout for him; but he moves along just as though nothing had occurred out of the usual even course of matters and things around him.

"Around him there hangs such a mysterious spell,
What or he does none ever did so well."

W. C. STATE CONVENTION.

In the Convention of South Carolina now in session, Mr. Maingault offered the following resolutions, which were, on motion, ordered to be printed, and laid over for consideration six days:

1. Resolved, That the maintenance of a militia is an essential part of the constitution of this Organism of the Confederate States.

2. Resolved, That the clause in the Constitution of the Confederate States which provides that Congress shall have power to provide for the common defence, does not preclude an individual State from providing for its own particular defence.

3. That the Constitution of the Confederate States contains no clause prohibiting to the individual States the exercise, in time of war, of their original sovereign right to keep troops and ships of war.

4. Resolved, That in providing for the common defence, the language of the Constitution limits the powers to "raise and support armies" and "to keep troops" on the one hand, and the "organizing, arming and disciplining of the militia" and "employing them in the service of the Confederate States," on the other.

5. Resolved, That the Constitution of the Confederate States prescribes the mode in which the whole military force of the Confederacy may be made available for its defence; its provisions as to the militia and the legislation necessary to carry them into effect, being the only kind of compulsive levy or conscription authorised by the Constitution, or contemplated by the framers of it.

6. Resolved, That the clause in the Constitution which reserves to the States respectively the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia, is provided as a safeguard to the sovereignty of the States against the dangers arising from the existence of a large army, by reserving to each State the allegiance of, and a control over, its citizens when called into the Confederate service.

7. Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Legislature to take effectual measures to prevent the agents of the Confederate Government from raising troops in South Carolina, except by voluntary enlistments, or by applying to the Executive of the State to call out the militia as by law organized or some part of it, to be mustered into the Confederate service.

SALT.

We announced the fact some time ago, that Gov. Clark had consented measures and entered upon a plan to supply the citizens of the State with salt to the utmost extent of his ability. The following Circular will show the progress that has been made and the ways and means whereby supplies may be obtained. On the energies of the Justices of the several counties much will depend to supply their respective counties. At this time to "hog killing" is short it is earnestly to be hoped that nothing will be left undone by those whose immediate duty it is to enable their fellow citizens to avail themselves of this wise and timely provision. It is needless to say that N. W. Woodfin, Esq., the Superintendent of the works, is one of most practical and intelligent gentlemen in the State, and can be implicitly relied on for the prompt and faithful execution of whatever he promises.

SALTVILLE, Va., September 1st, 1862.

To the Justices of the several County Courts of North Carolina.

It may already be known to you that, at the instance of the Governor of the State and under his authority, I have the superintendence of putting up buildings and the necessary kettles, etc., to manufacture Salt at this place, for the supply of the several counties in the State, according to the number of inhabitants of each county.

The State has a contract with Messrs. Stuart Buchannan & Co., the proprietors, to furnish brine for three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the existence of the present war. It is proposed to erect three hundred kettles. These have been under contract for some time. About half of them are ready now; thirty-seven have been received, and twenty-one of them put to boiling and making Salt to-day. The masonary, etc., is ready for one hundred and twenty-six kettles, and about one hundred kettles are on the railroad lines and expected in a few days. If we are not greatly disappointed in their delivery, there to the number of one hundred and twenty-six will be in operation during the present week, and eighty-six others in another week.

It is proposed of the first Salt made, to furnish a few hundred bushels to each county for present use, beginning with the counties in alphabetical order, and after each in its turn is so supplied with what may be required for ordinary use, it is proposed, in like manner, to distribute all that can be made.

But it is proper to state that there is great loss on it if shipped before it drips and dries out—some three or four weeks. The loss in this way may be as much as twenty percent. For this reason, it is recommended that some time be allowed for dripping, unless in cases where the present demand is so great that the counties are willing to submit to so heavy a loss to relieve pressing necessities. After the first supply, the Salt will be kept over four weeks to-day, until about the time arrives for salting the beef and pork for the year, at which time it may be better to submit to some loss on the Salt than keep over the animals too long on expense.

No salt has been or will be sold to any individual, but it will be sold to the counties only, through their commissioners appointed for that purpose, and according to the population of the county as shown in the census of 1860; and it is expected that distribution will be by them made among the families of the county according to the number of inhabitants of each family. It is expected, however, that the commissioners will take steps to ascertain the supply that each has on hand and only make up the deficiency, so that no one, having a supply on hand, should draw county salt merely for speculation.

The county commissioners will be charged at this place, for the present, one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, to be paid the proprietors. After the State Treasury is reimbursed the outlay for building, etc., it is expected the charge may be reduced at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

I desire to impress upon the county commissioners the importance of furnishing their own casks. If I have to procure them, it can only be done by paying Salt for them, and will require from twenty to thirty thousand bushels of Salt. Whereas each consumer can readily furnish his county commissioner a sack or casks to hold his supply, with his name and the county distinctly marked on it.

I scarcely need to add that payments must be made on delivery of the Salt to the commissioner or his order at this place.

The county commissioner can only be known here by a certificate from the county court clerk under his seal of office.

The pressing necessity for time and labor has rendered it necessary to contract with four or five county commissioners for supplies delivered here, for which they are to have a preference in point of time in receiving their supplies.

We have laborers enough engaged, but yet require teams to haul wood. Any county commissioner sending teams shall be paid in Salt at once.

Respectfully submitted

N. W. WOODFIN,
Superintendent.

SEED WHEAT.

Seed wheat is scarce in several States, and a few suggestions for saving seed by hand drilling may not be unwise. A gallon of wheat carefully planted by hand gives more plants to the acre, than one unacquainted with the number of seed in a gallon would suppose. In England where experimental wheat culture has received much attention, large crops have been grown per acre from only four quarts of seed. In rich ground the young plants tiller remarkably, and spread so as to cover the whole surface, and the heads of grain grow longer, and are better filled for having more room and sunshine. Most farmers know that neither corn nor cotton will bear crowding on the surface planted, if one wishes to bring the greatest perfection. Take extra pains in plowing twice or more the land to be planted in wheat, scatter the seed by hand in drills as you would cotton or corn, but put not to exceed two gallons on the acre, and one and a half may do better. Cover with a light plow, or board if the ground is smooth and mellow. Take pains also to remove all impure seeds, such at cockle, chess and other weeds, and wash the seed in a ley made of ashes to kill the germs of smut, if you cannot get blue stone nor copperas for that purpose. Indeed, it is best to save blue stone, salt and coperas for other uses, and wash seed wheat in strong ley to prevent smut. Apply the ley produced by one you would a solution of blue stone.

What is not so scarce as the high price of the article might lead one to believe. It is the abundance of our circulating medium that appreciates the market price of so many things, as well as their scarcity.—*Southern Fields and Fireside.*

HON. JOHN BELL.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes from Rome, Geo.:

The only incident relieving this monotonous trip was a pleasant surprise in meeting our venerable friend John Bell of Tennessee, who was driven from his home by the ruthless invader, and is forced to refuge in the recesses of North Alabama. His present place of residence is Gadsden. There is a considerable change in the appearance of the old gentleman since we last saw him in the Congressional halls at Washington. His step is feeble, and the hand of care has laid its touch upon his countenance, not yet furrowing, but still leaving there its impress of anxiety and sorrow. Though his frame is somewhat relaxed by the trials that have come upon him in his age, his voice is still calm and clear, and he still utters determined resistance in his statesmanlike views on the condition of the country. We were glad to meet the old gentleman, and on our weary march the next day often remembered his encouraging words, "Sir we are free and must be free."

SUPPLIES OF BACON, PORK, BEEF, &c.—Our Army in Maryland is said to be living in fine style on the best of beef and bacon, at low rates, which they pay for in Confederate notes. Large numbers of cattle are being driven from the upper part of Maryland to Virginia, and no doubt suplies of various kinds are being obtained in large quantities. The occupation of Tennessee and Kentucky by our armies will open the way for pork and beef to the States south of them. This will be of essential aid to the people in this struggle.—*Standard.*

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A Convention of Presidents of railroads was held at Columbia, S. C., on the 4th instant, at which 3,528 miles of completed roads were represented, including roads in Alabama, Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. A liberal scale of charges for government freight and transportation of troops was adopted. And it was resolved to establish two rolling mills for the rolling of railroad iron and the manufacture of supplies, one in the iron and coal region of Alabama, and the other on Deep River in North Carolina. The Companies in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia to unite in the erection of the works on Deep River, and the Companies in the other States to erect the other.

A regulation was entered into for stopping at suitable places to enable soldiers in the cars to get water.—*Fay. Obs.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE ATTACKED BY NATIVES IN AFRICA.

Rev. Wm. Monk of Cambridge, England, has received a very interesting letter from Dr. Livingstone, giving an account of his first hostile encounter with the natives in Africa:

A tribe called Ajawa had been employed to attack the Manganja villages, kill the men, and sell the women and children to the Portuguese for a mere trifle in calico. You cannot well conceive the state of disunion among the Manganja; the destruction of village after village produced no effort at union against the common foe.

A message was only sent down to Chibisa, as he is believed to possess a medicine capable of insuring victory. The paramount chief, instead of aiding his subjects, kindly helped the slave hunters over the Shire. We found that the whole country was fleeing, and hoping to keep back the effusion of blood, went to hold a parley with the Ajawa. Unfortunately, we came to them when in the act of burning three villages. The bishop (Mackenzie) offered up a fervent prayer, and with the accents of that prayer we could distinctly hear the wail for the dead and the shrill scream for victory.

As we advanced to their villages, our assurance that we came peaceably were nullified by some Manganja followers calling out, "Our Chibisa has come," and very unfortunately, although I heard it distinctly, it did not strike the mind till afterwards that we were thereby deprived of the protection of our English name. They attacked us on all sides with poisoned arrows and four muskets, and I feel very sure that the latter were handled by Portuguese slaves. They certainly had the dress common among slaves at Tette, and there was a square house, such as slaves often build, near the Ajawa villages.

We retired slowly from the village, but this only made them bolder; they came within fifty yards of us, and it was only by recourse to our firearms that we avoided all becoming food for the vultures. I am sorry that it was necessary, for it was the first hostile encounter I have had in Africa. Had I anticipated such an attack, I would have used fair words and presents first. We are, however, in the slave market.

We were twice robbed in the sphere of an Arab dhow and slaveing operations, about halfway up Lake Nyassa—the first loss by robbers I have sustained on the continent. Slaving is the parent of every other vice. Life is of no value in the trader's eye. We had ammunition with us barely sufficient to drive them off, their attack was so unexpected.

FATAL DUEL.—A correspondence of the Columbus Times writing from Charleston, says: A duel was fought near here on the 5th between Col. W. Rinsom Calhoun, commander at Fort Sumter and a nephew of the great John C., and Major Rhett, son of Barnwell Rhett, which resulted in the death of the former.—This is the second duel Major Rhett has fought lately, the origin of both difficulties it is said, growing out of remarks made by himself concerning Col. Calhoun. The community mourn the loss of Col. Calhoun. He graduated at West Point, in 1850 and ranked high as a military leader. Maj. Rhett is much esteemed and should he continue in the army, rises to the place made vacant by the death of Col. Calhoun, both being in the same regiment.

HINTS ON HEALTH.

A Yankee paper copies the following hints on health from Hall's Journal of Health, a very good authority in such matters. If remembered and practiced, they may save many lives:

1. If a man faints, place him flat on his back and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cold water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stired into it, this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach; but for fear some of the poison still remains, swallow the white of one or two eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee, these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known with the advantage of their always being at hand; if not, half a pint of sweet oil, lamp oil, "drippings," especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly, is to cover it profusely with cob web, or flour and salt, about half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spirts, be spry, or the man will die in a few minutes; because an artery is served; tie a handkerchief loosely around near the part, between the wound and the heart. Put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin, twist it around until the blood ceases to flow, and keep it there till the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used, press the thumb on the spot near the wound, between the wound and heart, increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases (but not lessen that pressure for an instant, until the physician arrives,) so as to glue up the wound by the coagulation or hardening the cooling blood.

5. If your clothes take fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the floor by bending the knees; this have a smoth ering effect upon the flames. If not extinguished, and a great headway is gotten, lie down on the floor, roll over and over, or better envelope yourself in a carpet rug, bed cloth, or any other garment you can get hold of, always preferring woollen.

6. If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep.

7. If the bowels are loose, lie down in a warm bed, and remain there, and eat nothing until you are well.

8. If an action of the bowels does not occur at the usual hour, eat not an atom until they do act, at least for thirty-six hours; meanwhile drink largely of cold water, or hot teas, and exercise in the open air to the extent of a general perspiration, and keep this up until things are righened. This suggestion, if practised, would save many lives every year, both in the city and in the country.

9. The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.

TWENTY-SIX PITCHED BATTLES.

It has been fashionable of late to speak of the present war as the greatest known in history. Yet we doubt whether its real vastness is generally appreciated. It is true that in other wars larger armies may have been assembled; but there has been no war which, in the extent of the territory over which it has raged, in the size of the armies employed on either side, in the magnitude of the operations, and the quick succession of the battles, has been at all comparable with the one in which we are engaged. Last year our military operations were characterized by an unaccountable lassitude. There were only 4 battles of importance during the campaign —Manassas, Oak Hill, Belmont and Leesburg. This year, on the contrary, there has been a rapid succession of battles, which, we believe, is not equalled in history. Since the 1st of May there have been 26 pitched battles, to say nothing of the naval attacks on Vicksburg and Drewry's Bluffs, and the encounter between the Arkansas and the enemy's fleet on the Mississippi. The following is the series of battles:

Confederate Victories.—McDowell, Front Royal, Strasburg, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Williamsburg, Barhamsville Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas Junction (August 27th), Manassas Plains (August 29), Manassas Plains (August 30th), Murfreesboro', Cynthiana, Gallatin, Tazewell, Johnson's Defeat, Richmond, Ky.

Yankee Victories.—Lewisburg, Hanover Court House.

Besides these, there have been a great many skirmishes and combats, in almost all of which the Yankees have been defeated.—*Whig.*

GEN. KIRBY SMITH.

Speaking of the advance of the Confederates under Gen. Kirby Smith, the Cincinnati Commercial of the 6th says:

The force of the enemy that has invaded Kentucky is formidable. It consists of pretty well disciplined and very well armed troops They have efficient cavalry and artillery.—They are animated by success, and thirsting intensely to carry the war into the North.—They are ably led and are recruiting rapidly in Kentucky. They announce the purpose of remaining in Kentucky at all hazards, and their great ambition is to take and destroy Cincinnati.

The alarm which has prevaded the country is not false, it is true and significant. Movements of the enemy are definitely ascertained to be in this direction, it would seem a rash enterprise in them to attack Cincinnati, but they are enterprising at audacity. We must be prepared for them.

The rebels are reported, with artillery, within forty miles of Cincinnati. A despatch from Falmouth, Kentucky, dated at 1 o'clock, this morning, reports the rebels within four miles of that place, with artillery. Falmouth is forty miles from Cincinnati, on the Covington and Lexington railroad. It is situated at the fork of the Licking river, and is the county seat of Pendleton county, which borders on Kenton and Campbell counties—these immediatly south of us.

This must be taken as an indication that the appetite of the rebels for Cincinnati is so great that they are determined to try the experiment of paying us a visit.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SMITH TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUKY.

Kentuckians: I am authorized by the President of the Confederacy to organize troops and issue commissions. I appeal to you to make one effort for your principles, for your institutions and for your State; rally under your flag, organize and muster your men in the cause of the South.

Breckinridge, Buckner and their brave Kentuckians are on their way to join you. Make one effort. Strike one blow, and your State will be saved from Yankee thraldom, and take a place in the van of the Confederacy, where her institutions and her principles rightfully place her.

(Signed) KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, C. S. A.

CAPTURE OF THE SALT WORKS IN KANAWHA.

The following telegram was received at the War Department in Richmond, on Wednesday last:

DUBLIN, Sept. 16th 1862.

Hon. Geo. W. Randolph;

Gen. Loring's command entered the Kanawha Salines last Saturday morning and took possession of the salt works, closely pursuing the enemy, en route for Charleston. Salt works not much injured; a very large quantity of salt on hand; selling at thirty five (35) cents per bushel. An order has been sent to me urging the farmers to send forward their wagons, loaded with forage, &c., and return with salt.

(Signed,) THOS. L. BROWN,
Major Comd'g Post.

NORTHERN POLITICS. — The political cauldron is boiling at the North with considerable violence. The Fall Elections are at hand, and the Democrats and anti Republican Whigs are combining against the Administration. It is significant that they are beginning to speak out with greater freedom against the powers that be. Fernando Wood, at the Albany Democratic Convention, declared "that the time had come when the people could speak their minds! Under the present Administration, a man heretofore, if he spoke the truth, was sent to Fort Lafayette, and the only security for him against imprisonment was to give utterance to lies!"

Some of the opposition papers boldly predict a conservative majority in the next Congress.

SOAP WITHOUT GREASE.

To four gallons of strong lye add ten pounds of distilled rosin, or eight pounds of pine gum, not distilled and free from trash is better; boil steadily until there is no rosin to be seen, and if the quantity of lye is not sufficient add more, and continue to add until the rosin is out and boil until it makes a brown soap I have used this soap for a year, and it is equal to the best soap made with grease.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

☞ We have been requested to state that the Presbyterian Church in Winston, will be dedicated on the first Sunday in October next. Several Ministers will be present, and the services will be commenced on the Saturday preceding that day.

FIRE AND TAR.—Since the yellow fever made its appearance in Wilmington, the *Journal* recommends, as a sure preventive of this and all kinds of fevers, to kindle a brisk fire in the family room, at daylight and at sundown.

We have heard it recommended that, when epidemics rage, the burning of tar, morning and evening, is also a preventive, as the inhaling of the fumes of the burning tar has a salutary effect. At any rate the trial costs but little and can do no harm. The Wilmington Journal also states that persons employed in gas houses are exempt from yellow fever; and the smell of the tar may tend to improve the general health.

Up to the latest dates, the yellow-fever in Wilmington has been confined to five cases, two having died, one recovered, and two were still under treatment. The general health of the place is bad.

INCREASE OF THE SOLDIER'S PAY.—It is with great pleasure we state that the House of Representatives has passed a bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army, four dollars per month, amounting to $15. It will no doubt also pass the Senate. It passed by 74 to 6; 26 members absent, or not voting.

Mr. McLean, the member from this District, voted for the increase.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.—We publish this week the Conscription Bill as it passed the House of Representatives, on the 17th inst. A short time since, the Senate passed a bill differing very much from this House bill which is now before the Senate.

The Senate passed the exemption bill on Saturday, by a vote of 16 to 3, which has yet to pass the House. This law is similar to the one now in force, with some additions, which we annex. When the bill finally passes Congress we will publish it entire.

The bill exempts Quakers and Dunkards, physicians in practice five years, all shoemakers, tanners, harness-makers, sadlers, blacksmiths, wagon-makers & wheelwrights, who are really good workmen; teachers &c., of schools and colleges who have been regularly engaged as such for two years previous to the passage of this act, &c., &c.

☞ It will be seen from the Congressional proceedings, that some idea is entertained of fortifying Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. As usual, we fear that the fortifications will be commenced just a little too late for any practical good. And the rivers in the Eastern counties of this State, we presume, are to be neglected altogether, and the enemy suffered to commit his depredations there with impunity, during the ensuing winter.

STATE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—It will be seen, by notice given in this paper, that the next meeting of the State Educational Association will be held in Lincolnton, on Tuesday the 14th October.

PRICES GOING DOWN.—We see notices in the papers that the prices of sugar and coffee are going down rapidly, on account of a panic in the market. We hope so, but we have our doubts of prices going down shortly.

The Richmond Whig thinks that prices of clothing and shoes will not be as high as has been anticipated.

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington and Weldom Railroad, held on the 19th inst., Stephen D. Wallace, Esq., of Wilmington, was unanimously elected President of the road.

DEATH OF HENRY W. MILLER.—This distinguished gentleman died at his residence in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., in the 49th year of his age.

Appointments by the Governor.—Gov. Vance has appointed Dr. Edward Warren, of Chowan, Surgeon General of the State, in place of Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, resigned.

He has also appointed as his Aids, David A. Barnes, Esq, of Northampton, and George Little, Esq., of Raleigh, each with the rank of Colonel.

GUNBOATS LEAVING ALEXANDRIA.

It is stated by a gentleman from Alexandria last week, that the Yankee fleet that had been anchored in the Potomac in front of the city had been ordered off. The Federals have burned all their disabled wagons there, and were removing all their stores to Washington. *Dispatch.*

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—We invite attention to the Governor's Proclamation, in relation to Conscripts in this paper.

This law is to be rigidly as possible enforced in this State, and we hope the Confederate authorities will see to it that "even-handed justice is meted out" in all the States, so that the burdens of the war will not fall heavier on one community than on another.

It has been hinted that the Conscription law has not been enforced very rigidly, in some States, and we hope the matter will be investigated.

Congress.

Resolutions of thanks to Gen. Magruder and his command, were adopted in the House.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Resolutions in relation to the conduct of the war and the navigation of the Western rivers, with modifications.

Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., presented a minority report.

Both reports were ordered to be printed.

The Senate passed the exemption law. Also a bill requiring all who furnish substitutes to guarantee their fidelity.

In the House, resolutions were adopted instructing the Secretary of War to have reconnisances made of Cumberland and Tennesse rivers, with the view of fortifying them.

The Senate passed the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward, not exceeding $5000, for the apprehension and conviction of persons engaged in counterfeiting Confederate notes.

From the Maryland Army.

The result of the late battles in Maryland, we fear, is not very favorable for our side, although reports are as yet somewhat contradictory.

The following is additional to what appears elsewhere.

"The exhausted condition of his troops and the impossibility of obtaining supplies, determined Gen. Lee on Thursday, finding the enemy made no signs of attacking him, to re-cross the Potomac. During the day our dead and wounded were removed across the river, and by Friday the whole army had recrossed. McClellan, it appears, had retired from the field on Thursday morning, leaving many of his dead and wounded and 800 prisoners in our hands.

The Enquirer claims for Gen. Lee a decided victory, but other accounts and rumors do not present our affairs in so favorable a light. A day or two perhaps will relieve the suspense which now rests upon the public mind.

Our loss is estimated at 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. We fear the loss falls heavily upon North Carolina.

The following is a list of commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement.

Gen. Stark, of Miss., commanding Jackson's division, killed.

Brig Gen. Branch, of N. C., killed.
Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, wounded.
Brig. Gen. Wright, of Ga., wounded.
Brig. Gen. Lawton, in leg.
Brig. Gen. Armistead, in the foot.
Brig. Gen. Ripley, in neck, not dangerously.
Brig. Gen. Ransom, of N. C., slightly.
Col. Afred Cummings, in command of Wilcox's brigade, slightly."

The Northern papers claim a great victory over our forces in the battle at Sharpsburg, but their despatches are contradictory and therefore unreliable.

For an account of the victory at Harper's Ferry, and the other battles in Maryland, see elsewhere.

☞ It is reported that the Yankees are about to send their army captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled, against the Indians.

A SOLDIER'S OUTFIT.—The Confederate government has hitherto allowed only $50 a year for a soldier's clothing. The following items have been furnished the Richmond *Enquirer* by a soldier, which are indispensable to each soldier the coming winter. We hope the government will furnish the articles and stop the commutation pay. It is as follows:

One cap,	$ 5 00
One jacket,	25 00
One pair pants,	30 00
One " shoes,	18 00
Two " socks, (wool,)	2 50
Two shirts, (wool,)	10 00
Two pair drawers,	8 00
	$98 50

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.

A gentlemen of Robeson county has shown to us a counterfeit $10 Confederate Treasury Note, which he received from a man unknown to him. The note is on a very flimsy paper, is coarsely executed on a wood cut, signatures and all engraved, not written. The two large letters TEN, in the center of the lower part are also red on white and red ground. The centre vignette is an Indian warrior and his wife and child. There are other vignettes, and the whole note is full of them and of lettering. *Fay. Obs.*

The Rage for Gold.—No sooner is it known at Richmond that Fredericksburg is evacuated then merchants hole off to buy up the stocks of Yankee goods there. The news reached there at dusk. Tuesday, says the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, and it is believed that two hundred sharpers left in buggies twenty minutes afterwards. Fredericksburg was probably gutted by them before daybreak.

WANTED
A SMALL LOT OF CORN. Apply at this Office.

CASTOR OIL for sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

LATEST NEWS.

Intelligence has been received from Nashville, to the effect that Gen. Bragg has captured Mumfordsville, Kentucky, together with 5,400 prisoners, a number of waggons and several pieces of artillery, without firing a gun.

ANOTHER BATTLE.—An official dispatch was received in Richmond the morning of the 23d, announcing that a battle took place on Saturday, on the Potomac near Shepherdstown, between the Confederate forces under Gen. Jackson, and a column of the enemy 10,000 strong, resulting in the rout of the enemy with a heavy loss. Our loss is slight, and quite a number of arms were taken.

It is also stated that Gen. Jackson had recrossed into Maryland.

FIGHT BETWEEN PRICE AND ROSENCRANS.

IUKA, Miss., via MOBILE, Sept. 22d.—The right wing of the enemy, under General Rosencrans, eight thousand strong, were found advancing about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Jacinto road, driving in our pickets.

General Price immediately ordered General Herbert to move with his own and Martin's brigade against them, and went himself upon the field, accompanied by Gen. Little. They met them advancing in line of battle about a mile north of the town. Our line was immediately formed, and the battle opened. Discovering that the enemy were in force, Gen. Price sent back for the other brigades of Little's division. They came forward at doublequick, but did not reach the field until the enemy were driven back from every position more than six hundred yards, with the loss of over fifty prisoners and nine pieces of artillery. Darkness prevented further pursuit, and Little's divisions camped on the field. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will reach 250. Gen. Little was killed.

Col. Whitfield, Gilmore and Mahorry were wounded. The enemy having received heavy reinforcements during the night, Gen. Price determined to carry out the orders of the previous morning, and the army left Iuka between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, bringing off the captured stores. The attack which the enemy made upon our rear guard was repulsed with severe loss to them. Our loss was only one man. The 3d Louisiana, Whitfield's Legion, and 3d Texas Cavalry behaved with distinguished gallantry, and were the greatest sufferers in the fight Friday.—Their Colonels were all wounded.—*Despatch.*

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE AT PITTSBURG—EXPLOSION AT THE U. S. ARSENAL—75 OR 80 LIVES LOST.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 17.—A frightful explosion occurred at the United States Arsenal this afternoon, at two o'clock. It occurred in the large frame building known as the "Laboratory."

One hundred and seventy six boys and girls were employed in the building at the time of the disaster, of whom seventy-five or eighty were killed.

One explosion followed another until the entire building was destroyed, and those who could not escape in time, were burned up.

The scene was most appaling, the dead bodies lying in heaps as they had fallen. In some places where the heat was most intense, whitened bones could be seen through the smoke and flame. In other places large masses of blackened flesh were visible. Up to the present time sixty-three bodies have been taken from the ruins.

The cause of the explosion is said to have been the accidental falling of a shell.

From General Loring's Army---Official Despatches.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—We have the pleasure of publishing the following copies of official telegrams to the Secretary of War, in relation to the recent brilliant successes achieved by Maj. Gen. Loring in Western Virginia.

HEADQ'S DEP'T S. W. VA., FAYETTE C.H. Via. Giles C. H. or Dublin, Sept. 14.

Jenkins captured Buchanan, Upshur C. H., Gen. Kelly's main depot, with 5,000 stand of arms and immense stores, all of which were destroyed. He took the commanding officer and thirty prisoners. The next day he took Glenville. The next day he took Col. Rathbone and his regiment at Reane Court House. The next day he drove a force of the enemy from Ravenswood, and the next day crossed into Ohio, marching twenty miles in that State.—He was at last accounts on the Kanawha.

W. W. LORING, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T S. W. VA., Fayette C. H., Sep. 11, via Dublin Sep. 14.

After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday at 1½ o'clock P. M., with the best of my forces, which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles, he entered his fortifications at this place, which were strong, and consisted of very formidable outer works, enclosing a quadrangular fort with glacis and redoubts and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery. My men pushed up to the walls with great spirit, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Our loss small. About nightfall to the force of the enemy already in the fort, three regiments were added as reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments stronger, but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning, the enemy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered, and I am now master of their works. I am now pursuing with all my forces. W. W. LORING, Maj. Gen.

TWO MORE VICTORIES.

HEADQUARTERS FALLS OF KANAWHA, VA., Via Dublin 14th September.

After fighting two obstinately contested fights to-day—one at Cotton Hill, and the other at Gauley—the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, teams and some stores. The magazine and many more were burned before they fled. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took 700 barrels of salt. We have taken camp Gauley, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha.

W. W. LORING, Maj. General.

CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON—THE ENEMY ROUTED AGAIN AND FLEEING.

CHARLESTON, Kanawha co., Sept. 18, Via Giles C. H., 18th, and Dublin, 19th.

Hon G. W. Randolph, Sec'y of War: After incessant skirmishing from Gauley down, we took this place at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat.—Jenkins is in his rear.

W. W. LORING, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Lynchburg Republican of yesterday says it has "information of a very authentic character, that a severe battle took place at Harper's Ferry, on last Sunday evening and Monday morning, between General Jackson and the Yankees, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, and the surrender of their army, numbering ten thousand men." The Republican then goes on to give some particulars of the affair. From its account we make a summary. The battle was begun at three o'clock on Sunday evening and raged with great fury till nightfall. Throughout the night our cannon played upon the works of the enemy. At daylight, Monday morning, the combat was renewed and kept up with unabated violence until nine o'clock, A. M., when General Miles, the Yankee commander, proposed to surrender. This proposition was of course acceded to, and our forces at once marched into and took possession of the enemy's works.

The immediate and tangible fruits of this victory are reported to be ten thousand Yankee prisoners, one thousand runaway negroes, fifty pieces of artillery and an immense amount of commissary and quartermaster stores.

Gen. Samuel Garland, jr., of Lynchburg, is reported among the killed.

LATER.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening by the Central train reports, upon the authority of Major Yost, of Jackson's army, that Harper's Ferry was surrendered at discretion by the Yankees on Sunday (Monday?) last. The number of prisoners taken is variously estimated at between eight and twelve thousand, while the number of stolen and fugitive slaves recaptured is said to be much greater than has yet been reported, being between fifteen hundred and two thousand.

The body of Gen. Samuel Garland, Jr., of Lynchburg, who was killed in the attack on this place, was brought to this city last evening

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Operations of our Army in Maryland.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY!

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. JACKSON OF THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

We lay before our readers this morning such authentic particulars, with reference to the important operations of our army in Maryland and at Harper's Ferry as have fallen within our reach since our issue of Saturday.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

This engagement is represented to have taken place between Middletown and Boonsboro', on the old National road, where it crosses the Blue Ridge mountains. Gen. Lee, in his march from Frederick to Hagerstown, left Gen. D. H. Hill and Gen. Stuart at the mountain passes to keep the advancing forces of McClellan, who were believed to be moving to the relief of the enemy at Harper's Ferry, in check, whilst the corps of Longstreet moved on in the direction of Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry having withstood the siege longer than was anticipated, Gen. Lee returned with the forces of Longstreet, on Sunday, to the support of Hill and Stuart. The junction of the two corps successfully resisted the enemy's determined efforts to force the mountain pass, and rendered the object sought (the relief of Harper's Ferry) beyond the possibility of attainment. The fight during the day was a severe one, and our loss, as well as that of the enemy, was very heavy. Among the killed, as heretofore mentioned, was Gen. Samuel Garland, who fell while gallantly rallying his brigade.

Early on Monday morning Gen. Lee withdrew the corps of Longstreet and Hill from their position, and retired to Sharpsburg, to await the arrival of our forces engaged in the reduction of Harper's Ferry. Early the same day, the forces of McClellan passed the mountain, and at two in the afternoon reached a position in front of our lines near Sharpsburg. Up to Tuesday night they had made no attack, and Gen. Lee also remained inactive, waiting the junction of Jackson's corps.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

As has before been stated this place surrendered to our forces on Monday morning. Immediately after its capitulation, the divisions of McLaws and Anderson, that had participated in its reduction from the Maryland Heights, crossed the Potomac to the Virginia side, and marched out through Harper's Ferry in the direction of Shepherdstown.—The division of Gen. Walker, which was posted on the Loudoun Heights, crossed the Shenandoah the same day and took the same direction. During the night and early Tuesday morning, these divisions, constituting the advance of the forces operating under Jackson, reached the Potomac at or near Shepherdstown, and at once crossed. On Tuesday, the division heavily commanded by Ewell moved for the same point.

On Wednesday morning, Gen. Jackson himself, with the remainder of his forces, leaving A. P. Hill's division—leaving only one brigade at Harper's Ferry under Col. Thomas—also, left Harper's Ferry by the same route taken by the divisions that had preceded them. It is not supposed that the whole of Jackson's force succeeded in crossing the river until near night of Wednesday.

Highly Interesting from Maryland!

An officer of Gen. Lee's Staff, who arrived in this city last evening, direct from Gen. Maryland, brings the most interesting intelligence. His report of the battle on the hill of Maryland in which the Confederates succeeded in their victorious. We give this report for its interest.

On Sunday morning, the 14th inst., McClellan, with a force of 60,000 men, having passed Frederick, whether on the north or south is not stated, fell upon D. H. Hill's division, occupying the rear of our army at Boonsboro'. The attack was one of well combined vigor and impetuosity, but Hill, although almost overborne by superior numbers, held his ground resolutely until night put an end to the battle. At an early hour next morning, Longstreet came to Hill's assistance, when the combined attack was made on the forces of McClelland. The battle was long, obstinate, and bloody, but resulted in the signal defeat of the Federals, who were driven back five miles from their position.

The loss on both sides is said to have been very great. D. H. Hill's division suffered severely, especially on Sunday, when alone it withstood the onslaught of McClellan's entire army. At last accounts General Jackson, after having disposed of the Yankees at Harper's Ferry, was marching down the south bank of the Potomac, with the design of crossing into Maryland and falling upon McClellan's rear. A great and decisive battle is thought to be imminent.

It is well to state that no official information, relative to this rumored engagement, has been received here. The latest official advices from General Lee are to the 15th instant, inclusive.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

The news of the great battle of Wednesday, near Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md., as received through Northern channels, on Saturday and yesterday, aroused considerable excitement, and was the cause of painful anxiety in this city. Following as it did, close upon the gratifying intelligence of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and our important and valuable captures there, it was not received with the fullest confidence, though it existed in the public mind a general apprehension, that our gallant army had sustained a reverse on the soil of Maryland. Throughout the day yesterday, rumor was active and her statement pro and con were of the most unsatisfactory and indefinite character.

The most reliable statement given to the public was contained in a dispatch issued from the office of the Enquirer, which we herewith append:

WARRENTON, Va., 20th Sept., 1862.

A correspondent on the battle field at Sharpsburg writes us as follows:

"We had a most terrific fight on yesterday, Sept. 17th. The advantage is on our side. There have been hosts of killed and wounded. Gens. Starke, Manning, and L. O'B. Branch were killed. Gens. D. R. Jones, R. R. Jones, Ripley, and Lawton, were wounded.

The whole strength of both armies was engaged in the fight. The fight is expected to be renewed on Thursday, Sept. 18th."

Rumor to day says the fight was renewed near Sharpsburg on Thursday, and the enemy routed and driven nine miles. The enemy's cavalry (a regiment,) was yesterday scouring the field at Groveton, Prince William county, and arrested a citizen there; they were after General Ewell.

The full particulars of this engagement cannot of course be known for several days, and we have reason to hope that when they are received, they will prove that instead of sustaining a disastrous reverse, we have achieved a substantial victory.—The most authentic news embraced in the information received by us is, that the fight continued with great fury throughout the day, both armies contesting the field with unusual stubbornness, neither side obtaining any manifest advantage. The loss on both sides is said to have been fearfully severe, and surpassing, beyond comparison, any engagement of the war, for the length of time the fight continued. At night our worn-out and well nigh exhausted troops held the field; the dead, the wounded, and the uninjured living, lying down together, with no other covering than the dust and blood of the day's carnage.—It was expected that the fight would be renewed on Thursday, but our last advices satisfy us that it was not. The enemy were doubtless too severely crippled to renew the assault upon our wearied columns, and our forces too much overcome with exhaustion to pursue whatever advantages may have accrued from the previous day's bloody work Thursday was spent by our men in gathering up their wounded and dying comrades, and sending them back over the river. Even in this they were not molested by the enemy, who it would seem had been too severely punished to desire another struggle.

OUR ARMY RECROSSES THE POTOMAC.

After the battle of Wednesday, as above stated, our army held the battle-field. On Thursday night the wearied and almost starving condition of our men rendered a movement necessary. In some divisions of the army, our men are said to have been without provisions for three days, and were struggling with an enemy more rigorous and disheartening than the Yankee hosts they had so gallantly confronted. To obtain supplies in Maryland was out of the question, and to advance into Pennsylvania, in the presence of the threatening columns of the enemy without adequate provisions for a single day, was deemed too hazardous an enterprise by Gen. Lee. Accordingly, on Thursday night, he determined upon the repassage of the Potomac; made necessary not by any reverse in battle but by the stern exigency of the absence of commissary supplies. That night the return of our army to the soil of Virginia was commenced, and during the day of Friday the passage of the Potomac was completed—part of the army crossing at Shepherdstown and part at Williamsport. From the fact that the enemy did not attempt to harass our forces in crossing, we are led to infer that they were in no condition to renew the fight after Wednesday.

A gentleman who came down on the Central train last night says that the Hon. A. R. Boteler addressed the people of Winchester on Friday evening.—In his remarks he stated that he had an interview with Gen. Lee after the fight of Wednesday, and that Gen. Lee looked upon the struggle of that day as favorable to our arms; and also that a short time would fully disclose the wisdom of our General in withdrawing his troops to the Southern bank of the river. Gen. Lee and his officers were in good spirits, and spoke not of their necessities as a reverse to arms.

THE REPORTED RE-OCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY BY THE ENEMY.

The reports of the re-occupation of Harper's Ferry by the enemy, which reached us through Northern sources on Saturday, are not confirmed by our supplies of information. On the other hand, we have the most conclusive evidence that this point was not re-taken at the time stated, to wit, Tuesday afternoon. That the place may have since fallen into the enemy's hands we think not unlikely, as its occupancy would be a matter of no importance to us after the withdrawal of our army from Maryland.

EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register,)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 19th.—The enemy evacuated Cumberland Gap on last Wednesday night, blowing up their magazine, destroying all their property, and blasting the rock to block up the road. They retreated by the Harland road to Kentucky, our forces pursuing them as Cumberland Ford and Baptist Gap.

Andy Johnson's family, who were at Greenville, East Tennessee, within our lines, have been permitted, by order of the Secretary of War, to return to the enemy.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The following is the Conscription Bill, No. 2., passed in the House of Representatives on Wednesday the 17th, inst:

A BILL to be entitled an act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, and to increase the Provisional Army of the Confederate States:

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorised, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three years, or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of 35 and 45 years; and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years shall serve their full term, and no one be entitled to a discharge because he may have passed the age of 45 years before such term of service expires. Provided however, That the regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas, and now in the service of said State for frontier defence, are hereby exempted from the provisions and operations of this act. Provided, That the President, in calling out into the service of the Confederate States troops under the provisions of this act, shall apportion the troops thus to be called out, among the several States, taking into consideration their population, between the ages hereinbefore stated, and the number of troops already furnished to the army under former acts.

SEC. 2. That the President shall make such call by requisition upon the Governors of the several Confederate States for all or any portion of the persons within their respective States between the ages of 35 and 45 years, and also for those who now are or may hereafter become 18 years old, as aforesaid, not legally exempted; and when assembled in camps of instruction in the several States, they shall be assigned to and form part of the companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments heretofore raised in their respective States and now in the service of the Confederate States; and the number that may remain from any State after filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from such State to their maximum legal number shall be officered according to the laws of the State having such residue.

SEC. 3. That if the Governor of any State shall refuse or shall fail for an unreasonable time, to be determined by the President, to comply with said requisition, then such persons in such State are hereby made subject, in all respects, to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, and the President is authorized to enforce said act against such persons.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of securing a more speedy enrolment of the persons rendered liable to military service under this act, the President may, immediately upon making the requisition authorized therein, employ in any State, whose Governor shall consent thereto, officers of the Confederate States to enroll and collect, in the respective camps of instruction, all the persons called into service as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to the company from their State now in the service of the Confederate States which they may prefer to join, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments from the respective states: Provided, that persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act, and able bodied men over the ages of 45 years, may volunteer and be assigned to such company, from their State, as they may select: Provided, That said company shall not, by reason thereof, be increased beyond its legal maximum number; and Provided further, That the right of volunteering in, or of being assigned to any company, shall not interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of military service.

Provided, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of the act to which this is an amendment, authorized under special provision and provisions of said acts, in any locality, when he believes such suspension will promote the public good; that in such localities and during said suspension the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate Congress, prior to the passage of the "act to further provide for the public defence" passed the 16th day of April, 1862.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the bill, and resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, E M Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Conrad, Conrow, Cook, Currin, Dargan, Dawkins, DeJarnett, Elliot, Foster, Garnett. Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcomb, Holt, Kenan, of Ga. Kenan, of N. C., Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McLean, Menees, Miles, Munnerlynn, Preston, Pugh, Read, Royston, Sexton, Swann, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Mr Speaker—49.

Nays.—Messrs. Ashe, Ayer, Bonham, Bridgers, Bruce, Chambliss, Clark, Clopton, Crockett, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Dupre, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Gardenhier, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Johnston, Jones, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Moore, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Smith, of Ala., Smith of N. C., Strickland, Trippe, Welch—39.

Head Qu'rs. Dist. of North Carolina,
RALEIGH, Sept. 9, 1862.

General Orders, No. 2.

I. ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO MILITARY duty under the Conscription law are hereby required to come to the Camp of Instruction, near this city, at once. Those doing so, will be allowed to select the Infantry Regiments they wish to join, and unless full, they will be assigned accordingly.

II. The Regiments of infantry and Artillery on duty in this State are authorized to enlist Conscripts to increase each Company Infantry and Heavy Artillery to one hundred men, but not exceeding it; and Light Batteries to one hundred and fifty men.

By command of Brigadier General J. G. MARTIN,
[illegible] GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Sept. 12, 1862. 21-4t

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

From the Standard.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

KINSTON, Sept. 1[illegible], 1862.

Truth is said to be sometimes stranger than fiction. I found on a recent visit to Richmond a beautiful verification of this remark, illustrated in the person and fortunes of the accomplished daughter of Sir John Musgrave, of England. A few years ago Sir John Musgrave and his beautiful daughter visited the City of New York, bringing with them the prestige of a good name, and wearing the livery of exceeding gracefulness and refinement of manners—they were courted, feted and caressed by the merchant princes of the great commercial metropolis. The daughter won the heart of the gallant son of Henry Grinnell, the generous and noble hearted merchant of New York, who hath been, and ever has been, and is now, the unflinching and dauntless friend of the South, and who has defied the government in the *expression* of a bold and manly opinion in our behalf, and in the *manifestation* of the most substantial aid and comfort to our cause. Sir John and his daughter returned to England, and soon thereafter his daughter accompanied Florence Nightingale to the Crimea, and was the constant companion day and night of that angel of mercy, in her ministrations to the dying and wounded soldiers in the Crimean war. On her return to England, young Grinnell met her in London, and they were married, where they settled, enjoyed all the luxuries and elegancies of life, which the princely wealth of their fathers could so well afford them. Col. ——, of Va., had often met Miss Musgrave in New York, and whilst passing down the street in Richmond, suddenly and unexpectedly met her, wearing that bland and joyous smile and expression of recognition which imparts such a beautiful benevolence to her countenance. "Mercy!" exclaimed Col. ——, "I would as soon have expected to see an angel from Heaven! Pray, Miss Musgrave, how came you here?' Her story was soon told with most unaffected simplicity. "After leaving New York," said she, "I returned to England and went with Florence Nightingale to the Crimea. On my return home, I married Mr. Grinnel, and on the breaking out of the war in America, my husband avowed his determination to link his fortunes with the South, and I accompanied him. He soon raised a company—fitted them out at an expense to himself of fifteen thousand dollars—preferred that some one of more experience than himself should be Captain, taking for himself a Lieutenantcy, and he has gone to fight for the South, and I am here in one of the hospitals of Richmond, caring the best I can for the wounded and dying soldiers of the Confederacy." And she passed on—if not an angel from Heaven, certainly an an angel on earth—the Florence Nightingale of America!

J. W. B.

ADDRESS OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY N. VIRGINIA
Near Fredericktown, Sept. 8th, 1862.

To the People of Maryland: It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South, by the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law; the faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by the venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom, in better days, no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt; the government of your chief city has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to that wish, our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned.

No constraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidations will be allowed.

Within the limits of this army at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint.

This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be, and while the Southern people rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your free will.

R. E. LEE, GEN'L COM'DG.

From the Savannah Republican.

HOW TO MAKE THE SEA-COAST SALT MEAT SAVING.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent "Westphalia," furnishes the public with excellent directions for curing meat, but leaves them with a very discouraging impression about our sea-coast salt.

After reading his article the public will be apt to think that the different kinds of Salts he mentions (as Liverpool, Turk's Island, Sea-coast,) are essentially so, while they are one and the same salt, only more or less impure Chemistry has furnished us with an exact analysis of sea water, (in 1000 lbs. of it, 27 lbs. Chloride of Sodium or common salt, 3¼ lbs. of Chloride of Magnesium or Bittern, 2 lbs. of Sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom Salts, 1¼ lbs. Sulphate of Lime or Plaster of Paris, and traces of other substances that need not be mentioned,) and pointed out that the presence of the highly hygroscopic (or water attractors) Chloride of Magnesium (Bittern) in the salt manufactured from sea-water, is the impurity so injurious in curing meat. The Chloride of Magnesium attracts constantly the moisture from the atmosphere, and imparts it to the meat, and thus eventually spoils it. It would not be of much use to take double the quantity of the impure salt, because, at the same time, double the quantity of the hygroscopic substance would be added. The only way to succeed, is to take only the purest salt, and if you have not got that, to purify it.

The following process is at once simple and effective: It is apparent that, if there was a fluid that would not touch the pure salt but readily dissolve the Chloride of Magnesium, it would be the easiest thing in the world to wash and cleanse the salt. Now there is such a fluid, and it scarcely costs anything—it is a hot saturated solution of the very salt that has to be purified.

Let us suppose that 100 lbs. of salt had to be purified. To do this 9 lbs. of the salt have to be dissolved in 25 lbs. or 2½ gallons of boiling water, (making thus a saturated solution, i. e., one that cannot dissolve any more salt,) and this hot solution has to be poured upon the 100 lbs. of salt. The salt to be purified may remain in the sack, or better yet, in a conical filtering bag of some coarse stuff, but the bag must be put into a funnel shaped box, that may easily be made from any old boards nailed together. It is better to pour on the solution gradually, or in several instalments, and not to move or disturb the salt until the whole of the solution has completely dripped off. It is also well not to consider the lowest layer of salt (i. e., that nearest to the point of the funnel,) as perfectly pure, and act accordingly. Afterwards the salt has to be dried in the sun or in an oven.

The longer a sample of salt, exposed to the air, keeps dry, the purer it is; and samples dissolving completly during damp weather need purifying badly indeed.

Yours, &c.,
NATRIUM.

PASTORAL LETTER ON EXTORTION.

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 9th, 1862.

Editors Express: In behalf of the sacred cause in which we are engaged, permit me to ask the publication of the following Pastoral letter on "*Extortion*," taken from the Central Presbyterian, and endorsed by the Presbytery of East Hanover, to be read in the various churches, which was done in this city on Sabbath last.

In the name of God; in the name of our beloved country; in the name of the noble patriots who have sacrificed their lives for our sacred cause; in the name of thousands who have left all that is near and dear to them and are now battling for independence, and lastly in the name of the destitute and poverty stricken widows and fatherless children, ask the Extortioner and Speculator in the staff of life, to cease his traffic. Ask him to read and ponder well the contents of this letter, so ably and truthfully written.

A SOLDIER.

The Presbytery of East Hanover, to the churches and Congregations under its care, sends greeting:

Beloved Brethren.—We feel called upon to address you at this time in view of some facts that seem to us to require your serious consideration. The war through which we are now passing has developed some of the noblest manifestations of our common nature that have been recorded in all history. The heroism of our troops on the battle field and in the hospital, the patience with which true men have endured privations and sufferings the most unparalleled, and the benevolence that has been called forth for the relief of suffering soldiers and their families, will mark this period as the heroic age of our history. But side by side with these developments have been others more painful and humiliating, that require our notice, and to one of which we feel called to ask your special attention.

Before this war broke out, we were wont to congratulate ourselves on our freedom from the more sordid vices of our depraved nature. Other sections of the country were smitten with Mammon worship, and greed or gain, but we, although liable to other sins, were at least free from this debasing lust of sordidness and love of money. It is perhaps in part to humble our pride, and to teach us that man is after all the same depraved creature wherever he is found, that God has permitted this very lust to obtain a foothold and a development in our land that is positively frightful in some of its aspects.

We are aware that a rise in prices is inevitable in our present circumstances, and that where money is plenty and cheap, all articles of value must increase in price, and that suffering may result from this increase without involving the sin of extortion. We are also aware that the general law of supply and demand must regulate prices, and that usually a thing is worth the price it will bring in market, and that this price may be lawfully taken. But these rules are not universally true. When competition is excluded from any cause, those who have an article of public need may put it at a price greatly beyond its real value, and the stringent necessities of the public may compel them to give this exorbitant price. Thus an extortion may be practiced even in a market price when it may be difficult to say precisely where the guilt lies. The acts of a few speculators fixes the exorbitant rates in the first instance, and other sellers finding it for their interest to take this rate, and being unable to control it individually acquiesce, and the imperious necessities of the buyers compel them to submit to what is really an extortion. Thus whilst the original authors of the extortionate rate are the prime agents in the sin, others who come after them are accessories, though often we grant, involuntary and innocent accessories after the fact. Thus monopoly and adroit management may arrange a system of extortion, even where there is no individual procedure that can be exposed as a flagrant grinding of the faces of the poor. This is really the worst form in which the sin exists, for it silently and subtely pervades the whole community, causing one department to raise its prices to meet the exactions of another department, and causing a dread of future increase to generate a selfish hoarding, until the business of society becomes at last a pitiful scramble for exorbitant profits, and enormous wealth.

Facts too plain to be denied warrant the fear that we are drifting rapidly to this result. There is scarcely a community that cannot furnish specimens of the undisguised and unmistakable extortioner, who shamelessly traffics in the hard necessities of a suffering public. The prices of many necessaries of life that are produced among us, have gone exorbitantly beyond the cost of production, so that the yearly pay of a soldier will not furnish a month's supply for himself and his family. Men have grown rich during the war the profits of whose business before were barely sufficient for their maintainance. Companies that formerly declared the most meagre dividends or none at all, have now increased their gains so that they were wont to do before. Men have scoured the country buying up the necessaries of life, and then having thus prevented competition, have put them at a rate that amounted to extortion. To meet these exactions other branches of business have raised their prices, and thus the exactions of each class have furnished an occasion for the exactions of every other. This produces a feverish anxiety in all to procure the highest possible price for everything, and to make provision for the possible advances of the future, until the whole community becomes unconsciously pervaded with [illegible] desire to hoard what it has or grasp [illegible] not. An honest examination of [illegible] around us and within our own hearts [illegible] us with painful evidence of the [illegible] these things, in a greater or less degree of [illegible]ment.

[illegible] extortion and covetousness are sins of the [illegible] dye, the whole Bible proves in the [illegible] manner. The extortioner is classed with the robber, the drunkard and the murderer [illegible] New Testament. Indeed extortion is [illegible] under the color of law, as real as that which is done without the color of law, and the [illegible] is not more really guilty of wresting from [illegible] victim that to which he has before God [illegible] right, than is the extortioner. Both [illegible] unlawful gains from imperious necessities. Covetousness is idolatry, the foremost crime of the decalogue, and the love of money is the root of all evil; the hatred of God to which was declared at the opening of each dispensation by the terrible fate of Achan in the one, and of Ananias in the other.

But the very circumstances that have given rise to this mammon worship impart to it a peculiar aggravation. Our country is engaged in a tremendous contest, a struggle for her very existence. All that is valuable in life is imperilled and the services of every man, woman [illegible] are needed to prevent her utter de[illegible]—Brave men have left home and family to encounter privation, suffering and death in their most painful forms, and are cheerfully bearing them in camps and hospitals on weary [illegible] and bloody battle-fields. Tender women are [illegible] heroically doing their part in this [illegible], and vindicating their lineage with the [illegible] days. And yet history will have to record the amazing fact that, whilst the land was rocking with the throes of this mighty convulsion and the very foundations of society trembling before the terrible blows of a powerful enemy, and all the future hanging by a hair, many men were found evading the stern demands of this stupendous crisis, and within the very sound of the thunder of battle coolly calculating how they might wring from the grinding necessities of a suffering community the largest amount of dollars. Whilst brave men are meeting the enemy in the field, and staining that field with their blood these hungry Shylocks by usurious contracts, by buying up the necessaries of life and obtaining a monopoly of the market, by stimulating prices to the highest possible point of endurance, and by other acts and schemings, are coining the very blood of the soldier into gold, and trying to wring their ill-gotten gains out of the very hunger and nakedness of his suffering family.—Such conduct as this is treason of the deepest dye, and does more to give aid and comfort to our enemies than an open and armed coalition with them. It makes many a poor soldier ask with indignant emphasis, what have I gained by exchanging the exactions of one Confederacy for the extortioners of another; and why should I suffer and fight and die to defend the rights and property of men who are not only skulking at home to evade these dangers, but also fleecing me and mine of our hard earned pittance to swell their already bloated coffers?

We verily believe that this soulless extortion has done more to dishearten our soldiers than any other cause, and that if disaster and defeat should occur, the blame will be found to lie in heavy measure at the doors of those who have practiced it. Of one thing we may be very sure that the God who so terribly punished an Achan, a Gehazi an Iscariot, and an Ananias, will not allow that land to remain unpunished that follows in their footsteps or shares their spirit.

We call upon you therefore, brethren beloved, to seek out and frown down this sin wherever and however exhibited. Let the scheming speculator and the soulless extortioner who are seeking to enrich themselves by the necessities of the suffering, and exacting the hard earning of the poor and helpless, be pilloried to an undying contempt in the scorn of an indignant public. If a church member is found guilty of these things let the discipline of the church be applied with an unsparing hand, whatever be his position. Let each one beware of being made an accessory to the cunning schemes, by silently taking advantage of an exorbitant rate which he has fixed to promote his selfish speculations. Let us remember that in the house that is built by an evil covetousness "the stone shall lay out of the wall and the beam out of the timber shall answer it," in language of terrible cursing on those who have grown rich by ill-gotten gains. Let us be mindful of that mighty struggle through which we are passing, and give all possible cheer to our brave soldiers and their families who are left behind. And let us above all, lay up more treasure in heaven, where moth and rust corrupt not, where the hand of violence, the thunder of war, the throes of revolution, and the schemes of fraud never come, and let us, instead of basely bowing the knee to mammon seek to make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness that when we fail they may receive us into everlasting habitations.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF N. C.

The annual meeting of the State Educational Association of N. C. for the current year will be held in the Town of Lincolnton on Tuesday, the 14th of October, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Business of importance will come before the Association—and this consideration, and the fact that the honor and interest of the Confederate States demand unusual exertions on the part of those who are made instruments in promoting the progress of Christian civilization ought to secure a good attendance on the part of the faithful teachers of North Carolina.

The location is a pleasant one accessible by steam, the season delightful, while the usual Railroad facilities will be afforded to the delegates.

Friends of Education in North Carolina, let us not permit the insolent assumptions of the enemies of our liberties cause us to despair for a moment of the success of our glorious cause. Let us meet again in Counsel, and mutually encourage each other in our allotted and noble task of developing the moral power of our beloved country.

C. H. WILEY, *Sup. Com. Schools.*
J. D. CAMPBELL, *Recording Sec'y.*
S. LANDER, *Corresponding Sec'y.*
} *Ex. Com.*

September 19, 1862.

SALT MANUFACTURE.—Georgia and North Carolina are actually making salt at the Virginia Salt Springs in Washington county. Georgia made her contract first, paying the proprietors 50 cents for every bushel she might make. When North Carolina came to make a contract, the proprietors exacted 75 cents for every bushel. Besides these, which are actually making salt, Tennessee is fast erecting works, and Alabama about to begin.—*Observer.*

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. RANDAL SAUNDERS, to Miss SALLIE CLODFELTER.

DIED:

In this place, on the 23rd inst., of Diptheria, MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Charles and Mary Yates, in the fifth year of her age.

She has found the joy of Heaven,
She is one of the angel band,
To her head a crown is given
And a harp to her little hand.
Oh! friends of her mortal years,
The trusted and the true,
Who are walking still in this "vale of tears,"
She waits to welcome you.

[com.

Died, in this place, of diptheria, on the 22nd inst., SARAH, daughter of Wesley and Jenetta Shutt, in the eighth year of her age.

Hopes, fond hopes, were entertained by a loving mother and affectionate friends, for a few days after the dreadful disease had fastened itself upon her frail form, that Sarah might yet recover; but Omnipotence, in His All-wise kindness saw fit to remove her from this cold world and its vain allurements, ere yet its vices had stained her infant soul, and fold her to his bosom, where dwells eternal glory. [com.

Also on the 19th inst., MOLLIE, eldest child of Dr. Samuel and Virlinda Martin, aged 4 years and about 10 months.

A PROCLAMATION

By Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and [illegible] citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistence to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862

ZEBULON B VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

☞ All papers in the State please copy

New Advertisements.

LOST.

ON the morning of the 12th inst., between M. Shepperd's and Salem, a small leather pocket book, containing $3 00 in bills. The finder will confer a special favor by leaving the book and contents at this office, and learn further particulars.

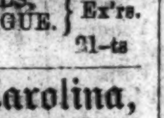
WANTED

A GOOD COW, with young calf. Apply at this Office.

Valuable Lands AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Walls, deceased, will sell at public auction, at his late residence in Forsyth County, about 4 miles North of Winston, **on the 17th of October next**, the tract of land on which he resided at his death, containing about 145 ACRES, about 100 of which is

WOODLAND, and on which there is an excellent Meadow,—a good Dwelling and other hou-



ses,—also TWO NEGROES—a quantity of BRANDY, several stacks of fine HAY, one COLT and other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

SAMUEL WALLS, CHARLES TEAGUE. } Ex'rs.

Sept. 16, 1862. 21-ts

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1862.

David C. Perrell and others vs Philip Perrell and others. } Petition to sell slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Philip Perrell and Franklin Phillips and wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for the aforesaid defendants to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order of sale made to sell the slaves according to law.

Witness, J. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk.

20-6w-pr.adv. $5

Drugs and Medicines,

A SET of Surgical Instruments, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, some Household Furniture, Farming tools and other articles of property will be sold at public Sale at the late residence of Dr. F. H. Shuman, in Salem, on Saturday, the 27th day of September, 1862.—Sale to begin about 10 o'clock, A. M.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

Sept 6th, 1862.

P. S. The Drugs and Medicines and Surgical Instruments, will be sold at private sale, if applied for before said day of Sale.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

Every person indebted to the estate of Dr. Shuman must make settlement of the same. *Indulgence* can be had if desired, on BOOK ACCOUNTS by giving a note, and on notes by renewing the same.

And all persons having claims against the estate will please present them legally authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

Sept. 6, 1862.

HARD SOAP.

I WILL pay a very liberal price in cash for any quantity of Hard Soap delivered to me in the next twenty or thirty days.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., Aug. 20, 1862. 17-2w

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant., a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12-4t

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second hand books: Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's [illegible] ercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DeSCHWEINITZ.

Salem, August 1st, 1862.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug 14, 1862.

$60 Reward.

DESERTED from Company G, 21st Regiment N. C. T., on the 12th July, 1862, Private Edgar Rutledge. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the 21st Regt. N. C. T., near Gordonsville, Va., and fifteen dollars for his lodgment in jail either in Stokes or Forsyth Counties, N. C.

$30 will be paid for the apprehension of Private J. A. T. Crumpler who deserted on the 12th July, 1862.

The assistance of the Sheriff and all good and loyal citizens is earnestly solicited in arresting and bringing this deserter to trial.

J. O. BLACKBURN,
Capt. Co G, 21st Regt. N. C. T.

August 15, 1862.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss, } Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$5

PARISH & WADDILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, &c.

C. PARISH. [Jy4.3m M. WADDILL

DESERTERS.

I AM authorized to offer a reward of $30 for the apprehension and delivery at Richmond of each of the following persons—deserters from the 48th Regt. N. C. Troops, viz: E. P. Snyder, Chas. Spoolman, T. S. Cecil, C. W. Cecil, H. Cridsfeser, H. Eberhard, C. C. Fishel, Constantine Miller, T. A. Porter and Hiram Painter.

With the exception of the first named who is from Forsyth County, the rest are Conscripts from Davidson County, except Spoolman, who entered service as a substitute.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of all of them.

B. F. ATWOOD, Capt.
Co. K, 48th Regt. N. C. T

To Gas Consumers.

IN consequence of the great advance upon all articles used in the manufacture of gas, we cannot furnish it, after the 1st of October, for less than Ten Dollars per thousand feet, and may not be able to furnish it at all.

F. & H. FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1862. 20-3w

SALT! SALT!!

A QUANTITY of SALT to be had at the SALEM MILL, in exchange for wheat.

J. N. BLUM.

September 5, 1862.

To School Teachers.

The Examining Committee beg leave to urge upon the educated young ladies of the county of Forsyth to come forward and procure certificates for the purpose of teaching the Common Schools of the county. We still need more teachers and we do hope that the young ladies of the county will not be backward in the performance of their duty in this respect. On the last Saturday of the present month the committee will again meet to examine teachers.

C. L. BANNER, J. W. ALSPAUGH, J. M. DAVIS. } Ex. Com.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately.

L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-d

RECEIVER'S SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale the following property and parcels of land, belonging to alien enemies, now condemned and decreed by the Confederate Court, to the use of the Confederate States of America, at the following times and places—terms cash—viz:

Davidson county, on the premises, on the 17th day of September next, 250 Acres of Land, known as the Conrad Mines, (which are considered valuable,) adjoining the lands of John Smith, Gov. J. M. Morehead, Joseph Hedrick, Henry Hedrick and others. Also the following property: one Engine, one Crusher, part of a Gold Mill and other Machinery, Tools, a lot of heavy Irons, 900 or 1000 lbs., a quantity of Steel, one Pump and Auger, a lot of Seives and other property about the Mines—the property of E. B. Wilder and Wm. Sturges, alien enemies, as given in by F. D. Lookabill.

One tract of Land in same county of Davidson, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the lands of Peter Hairston, Sandy Gobble and others on the 19th of September next, given in by Richmond Gobble.

One tract of Land of 54 acres, lying on the Yadkin River, Rowan, adjoining H. W. Hill and others—belonged to Charles Hartman and wife Mary Ann—on Saturday 20th September.

One House and Lot of 2 acres in East Bend Yadkin county, 23d September, belonged to Jacob Jesters, given in by R. C. Poindexter.

One Tract of about 275 acres, Yadkin county, belonging to Nicholas Holcomb or Hobson, given in by Daniel Vestal, agt.—on the 24th Sept. at Yadkinville.

J. I. SHAVER, Receiver
Cape Fear District.

Aug. 29, 1862. 18:2t.

General Hospital, No. 24,
(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23. 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

NOTICE.—All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DeROSSET.
Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 18:2w.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug, 15th, 1862.

George W. Barrow, Miss Sarah A Creuse, Jesse Davis, Mrs. Ellen B. Fowler, Caleb D. Hill, Joseph Kittle, Miss Virginia B. Kennedy, George Miller, Wm. H. Robards, Jr Eli S. Robinson, William H. Robards, Miss Lucy Scovindike Mrs. Rebecca Shelton care of Dr. Dalton, Miss Phebe Smith, Jacob Watson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin. Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson. David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A J Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Halder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner. E W Griffith.
31	Q H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Strype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W. Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beakle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Cormichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
C. B. S. C. S.

april 25-52-4.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	8 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph Atkinson,	4 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared!	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	8 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	8 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	8 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	8 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	8 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO, For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 2 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

For sale at the Salem Drug Store.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in increasing the circulation of the Press. We ought to have twice the number of regular subscribers in the Confederacy alone, which would encourage us to make it a first class paper in every respect.

We have thus far continued the Press interesting and useful, and hope we have not been altogether in vain. In point of view, the Press has been conducted. We have hoped on, but do not feel inclined to hope more.

The Press will not hereafter be devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, but will contain the Markets and General Intelligence up to the time of publication.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. It will contain carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, with occasionally choice Poetry.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound, conservative principles, and an opponent of the administration of the government.

And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will cry aloud and spare not.

Terms.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,
Delivery Bonds,
Ca Sas,
Ca Sa Bonds,
Ca Sa Affidavits,
Garnishments,
Writs,
Subpoenas,
Witness Tickets,
Juror Tickets,
Declarations of Ejectment,
Marriage License.

Letters Testamentary,
Administr'n Bonds,
Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Attachments,
Apprentice Indent.,
Appearance Bonds,
Notes of Hand,
Land Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Fi. Fa.
Ven Ex.
&c., &c., &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks, not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

---

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil
SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry having so united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin to a Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this and also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending a copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & Co.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20—22-1m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of ninety cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 26th, 1862. 48-1m

CONFEDERATE STATES ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Now ready, and for sale at the Office of the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT.
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIROINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Belson, Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins — Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Mounerlyn, Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann, Thomas Menees,
W H Tibbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Curris,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 30
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia, *	Apr. 17, '61	69 to 1
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee, †		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 24,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16, '61	90 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21, '61	104 to 7
Texas,	March 25, '61	98 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3, '61	Unanimous
Florida,	April 22, '61	140 to 39
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	Unanimous
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous
Tennessee,	May, popular vote 61,170	

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS Excellency, Henry T. Clark
Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 120th section of the Constitution, and by the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, yarn, cloths, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of this State Government.

This order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.

The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Ex officio.

Oct. 8, 1861.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

PERIODICALS

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS, $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a broad and liberal idea, and should be found on the table of every Southern family. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a prompt response to our appeal.

Southern Advertisments are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C. or New Orleans, La.

ENCOURAGE HOME LITERATURE.

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

DEVOTED TO LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE, and edited by gentlemen of eminent ability in their several departments, is published every SATURDAY, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Its writers are the most distinguished in the South."—New Orleans Delta.

"Stands in the very first ranks."—Charleston Presbyterian.

"A paper, indeed, for the South."—Savannah News.

"A most acceptable paper."—Christian Index.

"Equalled by few, surpassed by none."—Columbus Times.

"The best investment for two dollars that can be made."—St. Louis Missourian.

"Deserves the most liberal patronage."—Augusta Baptist.

"We cordially commend it to Southerners."—Richmond Enquirer.

"Its contents are varied and agreeable."—Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

"Calculated, eminently, to improve the soil and the mind."—Memphis Enquirer.

"Filled with the choicest reading matter."—Journal & Messenger, Macon, Ga.

"An excellent Journal, edited by competent gentlemen."—Chronicle & Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.

"Best Rural Journal in the country."—Louisville Journal.

"A Southern blessing."—Norfolk Argus.

"Every reading man in the country should take it."—Augusta Republic.

"Worth ten times its subscription price."—Chattanooga Gazette.

"Without a rival, the best that comes to us."—Vicksburg Express, Miss.

"Invaluable to every one of literary taste."—Mobile Register.

"The best family paper published."—Charleston Courier.

"Equal, if not superior, in literary merits, to any journal published."—Raleigh Standard.

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